

# REV

What will not ambition and revenge descend to. *Milton.*  
 The satyr in a rage  
 Forgets his business is to laugh and bite,  
 And will of death and dire revenges write. *Dryden.*  
 Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any  
 person that took revenge upon an adulterer. *Broome.*  
**REVENGEFUL.** *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of re-  
 venge; full of vengeance.  
 May my hands  
 Never brandish more revengeful steel  
 Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*  
 If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive,  
 Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,  
 Which hide in this true breast. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
 Into my borders now Jarbas falls,  
 And my revengeful brother scales the walls. *Denham.*  
 Repenting England, this revengeful day,  
 To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*  
**REVENGEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *revengeful*.] Vindictively.  
 He smil'd revengefully, and leap'd  
 Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,  
 His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;  
 Gods I accuse you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
**REVENGER.** *n. f.* [from *revenge*.]  
 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's  
 injuries.  
 May be, that better reason will assuage  
 The rash revenger's heat; words, well dispos'd,  
 Have secret pow'r to appease enflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*  
 I do not know,  
 Wherefore my father should revengers want,  
 Having a son and friends. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
 So shall the great revenger ruin  
 Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
 Morocco's monarch  
 Had come in person, to have seen and known  
 The injur'd world's revenger and his own. *Waller.*  
 2. One who punishes crimes.  
 What government can be imagined, without judicial pro-  
 ceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a reli-  
 gious oath, which supposes an omniscient being, as conscious  
 to its falsehood or truth, and a revenger of perjury. *Bentley.*  
**REVENGEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *revenge*.] Vengeance; return of  
 an injury.  
 It may dwell  
 In her son's flesh to mind revengement,  
 And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *F. & Q.*  
 By the perclofe of the same verse, vagabond is understood  
 for such a one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*  
**REVENGINGLY.** *adv.* [from *revenging*.] With vengeance;  
 vindictively.  
 I've belov'd a lady,  
 The princefs of this country; and the air on't  
 Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
**REVENUE.** *n. f.* [from *revenue*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] In-  
 come; annual profits received from lands or other funds.  
 They privily send over unto them the revenues, wherewith  
 they are there maintained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 She bears a duke's revenues on her back,  
 And in her heart scorns our poverty. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 Only I retain  
 The name and all th' addition to a king;  
 The sway, revenue, beloved sons, be yours. *Shaksp.*  
 Many offices are of so small revenue, as not to furnish a  
 man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*  
 If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs,  
 she might have kept that revenue on still. *L'Estrange.*  
 His vassals easy, and the owner blest,  
 They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;  
 Not to a nation's revenues are paid;  
 The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*  
**TO REVERB.** *v. a.* [from *reverberare*, Lat.] To strike against; to  
 reverberate. Not in use.  
 Referve thy state, with better judgment check  
 This hideous rashness:  
 The youngest daughter does not love thee least;  
 Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound  
 Reverbs no hollowness. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**REVERBERANT.** *adj.* [from *reverberans*, Lat.] Refounding; beat-  
 ing back. The reading in the following passage should be, I  
 think, *reverberant*.  
 Hollow your name to the reverberate hills,  
 And make the babbling gossip of the air  
 Cry out, Olivia! *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
**TO REVERBERATE.** *v. a.* [from *reverberare*, Lat. *reverberare*, Fr.]  
 1. To beat back.  
 Start  
 An echo with the clamour of thy drum,  
 And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brad,  
 That shall reverberate all as well as thine. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
 Nor doth he know them for aught,  
 Till he behold them formed in th' applause  
 Where they're extended; which, like an arch, reverberates  
 The sound again. *Shaksp.*

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As the sight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a  
 sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and reverberate the  
 sound. *Bacon.*  
 As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the ex-  
 pence of walls to receive and reverberate the faint rays of the  
 sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production  
 of warmer countries. *Swift.*  
 2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverbe-  
 rated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.  
 Crocus martis, that is steel corroded with vinegar or sul-  
 phur, and after reverberated with fire, the loadstone will not  
 attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO REVERBERATE.** *v. n.*  
 1. To be driven back; to bound back.  
 The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon  
 Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Howells.*  
 2. To rebound.  
**REVERBERATION.** *n. f.* [from *reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberare*.]  
 The act of beating or driving back.  
 To the reflection of visible, small glasses suffice; but to  
 the reverberation of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bac.*  
 The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel  
 walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several re-  
 verberations of the same image from two opposite looking-  
 glasses. *Addison.*  
**REVERBERATORY.** *adj.* [from *reverberative*, Fr.] Returning;  
 beating back.  
 Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are  
 hard to burn, except in a reverberatory kiln. *Mason.*  
**TO REVERE.** *v. a.* [from *revere*, Fr. *revere*, Lat.] To re-  
 vrence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.  
 An emperor often stamp'd on his coins the face or orna-  
 ments of his colleagues, and we may suppose Lucius Verus  
 would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus  
 Aurelius, whom he rather revere'd as his father, than treated  
 as his partner in the empire. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 Jove shall again revere your pow'r,  
 And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior.*  
 Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r rever'd,  
 And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*  
 In my conquest be thy might declar'd,  
 And for thy justice be thy name rever'd. *Prior.*  
**REVERENCE.** *n. f.* [from *reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]  
 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.  
 God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints;  
 and to be had in reverence of all about him. *Pf. lxxxix. 7.*  
 When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign  
 the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Higher of the genial bed,  
 And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*  
 In your prayers, use reverent postures and the lowest ge-  
 stures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our  
 reverence to whom we cannot exceed. *Tillot.*  
 A poet cannot have too great a reverence for readers. *Dryd.*  
 The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful re-  
 verence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem  
 of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his  
 service, and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*  
 2. Act of obedience; bow; courtesy.  
 Now lies he there,  
 And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*  
 Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence. *Esth. iii. 2.*  
 He led her easily forth.  
 Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,  
 She reverence did, then blush'd as one dismay'd. *Fairfax.*  
 Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,  
 Or boys paid reverence, when a man appear'd,  
 Both must have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Upstarts the bedlam,  
 And reverence made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*  
 The monarch  
 Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:  
 So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid  
 Becoming reverence to the royal maid. *Dryden.*  
 3. Title of the clergy.  
 Many now in health  
 Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
 Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 4. Poetical title of a father.  
 O my dear father! let this kiss  
 Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters  
 Have in thy reverence made. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**TO REVERENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with re-  
 verence; to regard with awful respect.  
 Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wife;  
 At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
 To loathsome sickness, worthily since they  
 God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*  
 He flew Action, but despoil'd him not;  
 Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;  
 Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,  
 And reverence'd thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*

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As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his  
 majesty will command us to reverence him as sons. *Rogers.*  
**REVERENCE.** *n. f.* [from *reverence*.] One who regards with  
 reverence.  
 The Athenians quite sunk in their affairs, had little com-  
 merce with the rest of Greece, and were become great re-  
 verencers of crowned heads. *Swift.*  
**REVEREND.** *adj.* [from *reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.]  
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his  
 appearance.  
 Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a  
 reverend estimation. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Revere and gracious senators. *Shaksp.*  
 Onias, who had been high priest, reverend in conversation,  
 and gentle in condition, played for the Jews. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*  
 Reverend old man! lo here confest he stands. *Pope.*  
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We stile a clergyman,  
 reverend; a bishop, right reverend; an archbishop, most re-  
 verend.  
 A reverend fire among them came,  
 Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton.*  
**REVERENT.** *adj.* [from *reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing sub-  
 mission; testifying veneration.  
 They forthwith to the place  
 Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell  
 Before him reverent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Meet then the senior, far renown'd for senile,  
 With reverent awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*  
**REVERENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *reverentia*, Fr. from *reverent*.] Ex-  
 pressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.  
 That oaths made in reverential fear  
 Of love and his wrath may any forswear. *Donne.*  
 The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly  
 consisteth in a reverential esteem of things sacred. *South.*  
 The reason of the infirmity being forgot, the after-ages  
 perverted it, supposing only a reverential gratitude paid to the  
 earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
 All look up, with reverential awe,  
 At crimes that scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*  
**REVERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *reverential*.] With show of  
 reverence.  
 The Jews, reverentially declining the situation of their  
 temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*  
**REVERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with  
 awe; with reverence.  
 Chide him for faults, and do it reverently. *Shaksp.*  
 To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,  
 Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;  
 So reverently men quit th' open air,  
 When thunder speaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*  
 Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;  
 Only relieve the sacred one:  
 Low, reverently low,  
 Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:  
 To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*  
**REVERER.** *n. f.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who  
 reveres.  
 When the divine revelations were committed to writing,  
 the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that it was the  
 business of the Majorites, to number not only the sections  
 and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testa-  
 ment. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**REVERSAL.** *n. f.* [from *reverse*.] Change of sentence.  
 The king, in the reversal of the attainders of his partakers,  
 had his will. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**TO REVERSE.** *v. a.* [from *reversus*, Lat.]  
 1. To turn upside down.  
 A pyramid reversed may stand upon his point, if balanced  
 by admirable skill. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
 2. To overturn; to subvert.  
 These now controul a wretched people's fate,  
 These can divide, and these reverse the state. *Pope.*  
 3. To turn back.  
 Michael's sword stay'd not;  
 But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shar'd  
 Satan's right side. *Milton.*  
 4. To contradict; to repeal.  
 Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that some-  
 time an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the  
 same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards  
 correct or reverse it, than that trifles should have respite to  
 grow, and not come speedily unto some end. *Hooker's Pref.*  
 And albeit they made great means, yet could they not pro-  
 cure this sentence to be reversed. *Hayward.*  
 Death, his doom which I  
 To mitigate thus plead, not to reverse,  
 To better life shall yield him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Though grace may have reversed the condemning sentence,  
 and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have  
 left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast. *South.*  
 Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from  
 facts, carry them in their minds to be judg'd of, by what

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they shall find in history to confirm or reverse these imperfect  
 observations. *Locke.*  
 5. To turn to the contrary.  
 These plain characters we rarely find,  
 Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;  
 Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,  
 Or affections quite reverse the soul. *Pope.*  
 6. To put each in the place of the other.  
 With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that  
 reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and re-  
 verses even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*  
 7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.  
 Well knowing true all he did rehearse,  
 And to his fresh remembrance did reverse  
 The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Fairy Queen.*  
**TO REVERSE.** *v. n.* [from *reversere*, *reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spens.*  
**REVERSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Change; vicissitude.  
 The strange reverse of fate you see;  
 I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
 By a strange reverse of things, Justinian's law, which for  
 many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theo-  
 dosian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*  
 2. A contrary; an opposite.  
 Count Tariff appeared the reverse of Goodman fact. *Add.*  
 The performances, to which God has annexed the promises  
 of eternity, are just the reverse of all the pursuits of sense. *Rog.*  
 3. [Reverse, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is  
 not impressed.  
 As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the  
 consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they  
 changed the reverse always upon new events. *Camden.*  
 Our guard upon the royal side;  
 On the reverse our beauty's pride. *Waller.*  
 Several reverses are owned to be the representations of an-  
 tique figures. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
**REVERSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reversibilis*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of  
 being reversed.  
**REVERSION.** *n. f.* [from *reversion*, Fr. from *reverse*.]  
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the pre-  
 sent possessor.  
 As were our England in reversion his,  
 And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*  
 A life in reversion is not half so valuable, as that which  
 may at present be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
 2. Succession; right of succession.  
 He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends;  
 many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recom-  
 pence of services, procured the reversion of his office. *Clarend.*  
 Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future re-  
 pentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life  
 depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present,  
 that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next  
 minute. *South's Sermons.*  
 So many candidates there stand for wit,  
 A place at court is scarce so hard to get;  
 In vain they croud each other at the door;  
 For e'en reversion are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*  
**REVERSIONARY.** *adj.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in  
 succession.  
 There are multitudes of reversionary patents and reversionary  
 promises of preferments. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO REVERT.** *v. a.* [from *reverti*, Lat.]  
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary.  
 Wretched her subjects, gloomy fits the queen,  
 Till happy chance revert the cruel scene;  
 And apish folly, with her wild resort  
 Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*  
 2. To reverberate.  
 The stream boils  
 Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank  
 Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*  
**TO REVERT.** *v. n.* [from *reverti*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.  
 My arrows,  
 Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,  
 Would have reverted to my bow again. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without  
 his kingly assent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*  
**REVERT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A mu-  
 sical term.  
 Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric? what  
 is a revert but her antitrophe? *Peachment of Musick.*  
**REVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reverti*.] Returnable.  
**REVERTY.** *n. f.* [from *reverti*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought.  
 Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any re-  
 flection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*  
 If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but  
 little difference between that of the wife man and that of the  
 fool; there are infinite reveries and numberless extravagancies  
 pass through both. *Addison.*  
 I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in reversion of  
 this kind. *Pope.*  
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